

Alleges Existence of 5 'Torture Centers'

OAS Panel Cites Chilean Rights Violations

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI)—The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has compiled the most detailed and documented denunciation yet to appear of human-rights violations in Chile since the military coup of September 1973.

In a report to the parent Organization of American States, the commission finds "extremely serious violations" of 10 fundamental human rights established by hemispheric agreements to which Chile is committed.

It cites physical and mental torture, retroactive imposition of unconstitutional punishments and total deprivation of political rights.

In accord with the commission's mandate, the 175-page report was submitted first to the Chilean government before presentation to the OAS Council last week.

Chile, objecting strongly to most of the report, submitted a 125-page rebuttal to the OAS Council attacking "certain surprising and disturbing conclusions in conflict with the real state of affairs."

Most of the report is based on

a 13-day visit to Chile ending Aug. 2, 1974, by five jurists of the seven-member Human Rights Commission and six staff members. Commission members are selected regionally by the OAS Council and are widely respected throughout the hemisphere.

By the time of the commission's visit, numerous international groups of lawyers, civil libertarians and legislators had denounced torture, arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of followers of the late President Salvador Allende.

While some of these groups made on-the-spot studies and some had reputations for impartiality, none had the organizational safeguards for objectivity of the OAS commission.

The commission's powers are limited, and they have been rendered almost totally ineffective in two past cases of widespread allegations of human-rights violations—in Cuba and Brazil—by refusal of the accused governments to permit entry of the commission.

Chile emphasizes in its rebuttal that the report it offered full cooperation with the commission, as well as with other

groups investigating alleged human-rights violations.

But the rebuttal makes it clear that the government and the commission rarely agree on what constitutes observation of the 10 rights allegedly violated.

10 Human Rights

They are the right to life, personal safety, liberty, habeas corpus, due process, expression and information, assembly, association, opinion and equality before law and political participation.

The commission acknowledges general cooperation of the Chilean authorities, with one exception that is the key to the question of torture. The visitors were permitted free access to prisoners. Indeed, the report offers transcribed tape recordings of prison interviews accusing the junta of criminal acts beyond the scope of the commission's own denunciation.

But the commission charges that its freedom of movement in Chile was restricted when it came to five "torture centers."

It notes that "during the interrogations of prisoners, both in Santiago and outside Santiago, of the large number who stated that they had been subjected to torture, in some cases brutally with visible marks remaining, most of them asserted that the torture was not applied in the establishments where they were or had been detained, but in certain places where they were taken for that purpose."

Torture Centers

Consistently, the commission found in its widely scattered visits to prison camps that the torture was alleged to have taken place in five specific military or police installations. The commission requested permission to visit each and was allowed to visit none.

The report notes the interest expressed at the outset of its visit by the Chilean minister of the interior in any findings that would document use of the supposedly prohibited torture.

"The commission is absolutely certain that a high-level and completely independent investigating commission designated by the government of Chile would not have the slightest difficulty in making the checks that the commission members were prevented from carrying out," the report says.

In rebuttal, Chile points out that all governments are permitted "to guard the security of certain places intimately related to national defense." It then emphasizes that one of the five "torture centers" the navy ship Esmeralda, was on a Pacific cruise during the commission's visit.

A member of the commission's staff said that when members asked to visit the ship they were refused information even as to its whereabouts.

UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 9 (Reuters)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today recommended a six-month extension of the UN peacekeeping mandate in Cyprus. In a report to the Security Council, he said that the situation in Cyprus would remain unstable and potentially dangerous so long as there was no agreed settlement of the basic problems.

The archbishop added that he was confident that talks for a settlement with Turkish Cypriots would be resumed.

"It is a little bit early to say anything about the developments. But I think that the negotiations will take place," he said.

Archbishop Makarios was then driven in a convoy to a refugee camp on the outskirts of the southern town of Larnaca.

Enthusiastic refugees tugged at his robes and, on one occasion,

almost pulled his hat from his head. Asked how he felt after seeing some of the refugees for the first time, the archbishop shook his head and replied: "Very sad."

After visiting Larnaca, the archbishop went to three other camps, two of them on the British base at Dhekelia.

The Turks have expressed

reservations about the return of the archbishop whom they blame for the failure to reconcile the two communities before the Greek-officered National Guard ousted him as President in July.

The archbishop and Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, declared during the weekend that they looked forward to a resumption of negotiations between the communities.

Glafkos Clerides, who became President following the archbishop's ouster, had been negotiating with Mr. Denktash.

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South Korea's Won Is Devalued by 20%

SEOUL, Dec. 9 (NYT)—South Korea has devalued its currency, the won, by 20 per cent. Under the new rate an American dollar is worth 480 won. The previous rate was 398 won to the dollar.

The government announcement said the new rate was aimed at improving the nation's balance-of-payments position. The deficit stands at \$1 billion and has been threatening to worsen.

Soviet Arms Aid

Mr. Fahmy told the student newspaper also that Egypt expects Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit here next month to result in additional Soviet military assistance under the friendship treaty that has linked the two countries since 1971.

The reference to the treaty was regarded by foreign diplomats as being in line with a subtle shift that has occurred in Egyptian policies during the last few months.

During the last year, the United States has had a virtual monopoly on big-power diplomacy here and the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union has not been mentioned publicly in a long time.

On the contrary, in late spring when President Sadat publicly complained several times about the Soviet Union's failure to provide Egypt with new weapons after last year's October war there was speculation in the newspapers that Egypt might

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Only One Union Faction Is Estranged**Charter Adopted as Democrats Close Ranks**

By Christopher Lydon

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 9 (UPI)—Democrats headed home yesterday after a novel mid-term convention that brought all segments of the coalition except the faction of organized labor to euphoric solidarity.

The first charter by a major American political party was adopted after a last symbolic compromise that documented the influence of women and acts in a changing society.

The charter will go into effect at the 1980 national convention.

After the often tense final bargaining, the party had a

constitution that its major elements happily embraced—from Southern state chairmen and leaders of the more liberal industrial unions to the most Democratic governors and the half-dozen presidential candidates already competing for the 1976 nomination under rules affirmed in the charter.

Back to Life

"We have institutionalized due process, and we have done it together," said Robert Straus, celebrating a peaceful meeting with his second anniversary as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "We have brought the national Democratic party back to political life."

Some adherents of Gov. George

Wallace of Alabama were still angry at the manner of the final compromise, which blurred the responsibility for proving that delegations to future conventions have been fairly or unfairly chosen. It was "a cave-in to scare tactics," said Michael Griffin, a Wallace aide.

John Henning, head of the California State Labor Federation, protested what he called "the studied exclusion of labor" from the list of groups that the party must now take "affirmative action" to involve.

There were minority voices, however, even among the broader constituencies of Southern conservatives and organized labor that were minority in the convention of nearly 2,000 delegates.

A Lot of Change

"The conference reflects a lot of changes in power within the Democratic party," said Alan Baron, a delegate-counter for what proved to be a broad coalition of moderates and liberals. "In 1964 and 1968 blacks raised issues and white liberals wrote the rules. This year, blacks, women and liberals wrote rules and labor raised issues."

The symbolic issue seized upon in the larger maneuvering for shares of party power was the use of quotas to assure minority participation in international law in Paris.

"We also can do a lot when it comes to party finances," he added.

Political Clubs

Most political activity by Americans living abroad has been in Europe, where expatriates have formed political clubs in cities like London, Paris and Berlin.

"We Democrats have given dinners for party luminaries, and back in 1972 we opened up a number of European offices to get the vote out for George McGovern," Mr. Worcester said.

During the 1972 Democratic convention at Miami Beach, several expatriate Democrats showed up as "observers." After that, the party authorized a full-fledged "Democrats abroad" delegation and gave it two of the convention's 1,911 votes.

How was this year's delegation chosen?

"We got advertisements and stories in all the English-language papers serving Americans abroad, asking Democrats to register by mail at various places," Mr. Worcester explained. "Then we sent out ballots containing the names of the dozen or so people who had expressed a wish to be among the six going to Kansas City."

Several thousand ballots were cast.

The costliest perfume in the world...

U.S. Housewife Proves to Be One in Million

WATERLOO, Iowa, Dec. 9 (Reuters)—Mrs. Marva Drew, a 51-year-old Waterloo housewife, has just finished typing every number from one to one million.

It took five years and 2,473 pieces of typing paper—the cost of accepting a challenge from her son, Daryl, now 23, who came home from school one day and said a teacher had told the class that no one could count up to one million.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, whose campaign staff

opposed any 11th-hour amendments to the charter endorsed the ultimate agreement in a television interview yesterday.

Rep. Morris Udall, of Arizona, the only formally declared candidate, and Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who is expected to announce his candidacy next week, both lobbied for the compromise language on the floor.

He said the Senate leadership

is anxious to enact the measure into law before the congressional session ends Dec. 21. But he said that, if it becomes too loaded down with extraneous amendments, as now appears a strong possibility, there is a good likelihood the bill may be blocked until next year.

Sen. Byrd, who is acting Democratic leader during Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's current visit to China, spoke with reporters before today's Senate session.

The Senate today took up the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller to be vice-president and is expected to approve it tomorrow.

The House probably will approve Mr. Rockefeller's nomination next week.

Both the Democratic and Republi-

ican Senate leaders predicted an overwhelming Senate vote in favor of Mr. Rockefeller, although the House vote is likely to be less one-sided.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS—Ambassador John Cooper inaugurated yesterday the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin in a low-key ceremony. East Germany was scheduled to open its embassy in Washington at the same time. Mr. Cooper will present his letters of accreditation to East German Chief of State Willi Stoph later this month.

Judge Bars Affidavit by Krogh**Ehrlichman on Stand After Losing Ruling**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—

Former White House aide John Ehrlichman took the stand in his own defense today in the Watergate cover-up trial, shortly after his attorney protested that he was being denied a fair trial.

Ehrlichman became the third of the five defendants in the trial to take the stand.

"I say that Mr. Ehrlichman is not getting a fair trial," his lawyer, William Frates, said in protesting District Judge John Sirica's refusal to allow him to introduce an affidavit into evidence.

"I don't agree with you," Judge Sirica replied.

Later, when Mr. Frates renew-

ed his protest, Judge Sirica commented, "That's a nice speech you are making, but it isn't going to affect me."

Mr. Frates was protesting Judge Sirica's refusal to let him introduce into evidence an affidavit by Egil Krogh Jr. about the activities of the White House "plumbers" unit.

Mr. Frates also called an assistant special prosecutor, George Frampton Jr., to the witness stand in an effort to cast doubt on earlier testimony by former White House counsel John Dean 3d.

Mr. Frates had Mr. Frampton read a memo he wrote in November, 1973, after an interview with Dean. During the interview, Dean disclosed that he had destroyed notebooks taken from Howard Hunt's White House safe. Dean told Mr. Frampton that he did not read the contents, only skimmed them.

Hunt has testified that the notebooks contained no information about the "gemstone" plan, the political intelligence proposal

that led to the Watergate break-in.

"Why did Dean remove and destroy these notebooks?" Mr. Frates asked during argument over whether Mr. Frampton should be called. "Because they implicated him in the gemstone plan, obviously," he said.

Mr. Frates also called a former White House aide, Walter Minnick of Boise, Idaho, who testified about driving to and from a meeting at the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., with Dean.

Mr. Minnick said the purpose of the conference at Camp David with Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman was to discuss a proposed cabinet reorganization plan.

Mitchell, Haldeman

Other major Nixon administration figures who have testified in their defense at the cover-up trial have been former Attorney General John Mitchell and former White House staff chief H. R. Haldeman.

Still to begin telling their side of the Watergate story are former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and a former attorney for the Nixon re-election committee, Kenneth Parkinson.

All five men are charged with conspiring to obstruct the investigation of the Watergate break-in.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Haldeman offered defenses that included their own testimony plus character witnesses.

Ehrlichman has submitted a witness list of 31 persons, including former President Richard Nixon, three of the seven defendants in the original break-in case and three of the men involved in prosecuting them.

Nixon Tape Allusions to Fund Spur Investigation of Rebozo

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT)—

Two tape-recorded allusions by former President Richard Nixon to an apparent "slush fund" gathered from campaign contributions has been described by Watergate investigators as a central piece of evidence in the government's inquiry into the slaying of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, Mr. Nixon's close friend.

It has been known that, for the last year, the special Watergate prosecutor has been looking closely at Mr. Rebozo's banding of cash "contributions" to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign, including a gift of \$100,000 from Edward Hughes, the billionaire, that Mr. Rebozo says he later returned.

But the transcripts of two conversations in April, 1973, involving Mr. Nixon and his aides, put the evidence in the Watergate cover-up trial last week, contain the first solid indications that such a slush fund may have existed and that Mr. Rebozo distributed it at Mr. Nixon's direction.

Senate Panel's Report

The possibility of an illicit fund, made up of cash from wealthy contributors such as Mr. Hughes, was raised by the Senate Watergate committee in its report last summer.

"As a matter of fact, I told Bebe, uh, basically, be sure that people like, uh—who, who have contributed money over the contributing years are, uh, favored and so forth in general."

"And he's used it for the purpose of getting things out, paid for in check and all that sort of thing."

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Due to Rise in Commodity Prices

Bolivian City Booms Despite Latin Poverty
By Jonathan Kandell
SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The clang of rising metal shutters on the store fronts signaled the end of the leisurely luncheon. Businessmen and ranchers filled the tree-shaded street cafés. Indians reopened their small sidewalk stands under a subtropical sun. And the usual procession of trucks heavily laden with sugarcane churned the dust around the central plaza.

Joe Kushner, the manager of a leading local bank, looked over the afternoon appointments. Downstairs the customers crowded in front of the tellers' windows, and on the second floor more clients waited for loan officers to approve their requests.

"There are people who three years ago I would have thought twice before lending them \$500," said Mr. Kushner, warming to his favorite subject. "Now we are giving some of them \$500,000 and I don't lose any sleep over it."

Santa Cruz is 300 miles east of La Paz, and seemingly generations away from the numbing poverty of the Bolivian capital and its bleak, surrounding Andean highlands.

In the last two years Bolivia, South America's poorest nation, has suddenly benefited from the sharply rising prices of minerals, oil and agricultural products. While the revenues have hardly made an impact on the Indian majority dwelling on the 15,000-foot heights of the capital, there has been a prolonged economic boom in this river valley, which is not only fertile but also rich in oil.

Santa Cruz is one of a handful

of cities—others include Quito in the Ecuadorian highlands, Mendoza in western Argentina, and Iquitos in the Peruvian Amazon—that seem to have risen above the political turmoil and economic stagnation that afflict much of Latin America.

Seven years ago, Ernesto (Che) Guevara, the Argentine-born revolutionary, died near here trying to create a guerrilla movement in the surrounding jungles and farmland.

But he would probably have a difficult time recognizing this city of 150,000 people now. The dirt roads around the plaza that used to trap vehicles in mud during the rainy season have been paved and are jammed now with a steady stream of cars and jeeps.

"Most people think all the elements are here for more growth," said Mr. Spechar, a 33-year-old business consultant and cotton farmer.

Highways Built

The growth began when highways built during the last 15 years replaced the old mule trails that had left Santa Cruz all but isolated from the rest of the country, although it was founded four centuries ago. Railroads now connect this city to ample markets in neighboring Argentina and Brazil. And the rivalry between those two nations has assured Santa Cruz a steady flow of capital and easy credits.

Unlike any other Bolivian city, Santa Cruz has a large and growing middle class, thanks largely to cooperative savings and loan associations.

The largest of these began in 1961 with less than 100 members and a capital of \$300. It now has 26,000 members and has given out \$5 million in loans to small businesses, artisans and home buyers.

"I have a man waiting outside who a few years ago sold bananas and lived in the street," said Adalberto Torceros, the president of the cooperative. "Now he is a corn broker and he owns his own house."

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United Press International
Rescue workers search for two teen-age boys after avalanche.

A Practice Alpine Rescue Becomes Real

MITTENWALD, West Germany, Dec. 9 (AP).—Hours after Alpine searchers rescued a teenage mountain guard who survived being buried under an avalanche for nearly a day, they discovered another victim who had frozen to death.

The biggest rescue operation mounted in the Bavarian Alps since the start of the winter found the corpse of 17-year-old mountain guard Georg Batista, 28 hours after he was buried under tons of snow and rubble.

Eight hours earlier, the

rescuers took 16-year-old Johannes Struss to a hospital in the nearby ski resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, badly frostbitten and suffering from shock after being buried alive for 20 hours.

Already Talking

Bavarian border guards said doctors expect Mr. Struss to survive. He was already talking, they added.

About 300 border guards, Alpine troops and mountain rescue men using tracker dogs and

sounding gear combed the snowy avalanche that engulfed the young men.

The two guards had allowed themselves to be buried in the snow by four companions in order to train rescue dogs in sniffing out avalanche victims.

Immediately afterward, the avalanche came surging down from the Arnspitze Peak, obliterating marker flags where the two men were buried.

Their four companions managed to escape. The search operation lasted through the night.

Various documents—including a confidential State Department paper—were made available to The Washington Post during the weekend by officials who said they were making them public in a last effort to shift the fiscal 1975 Food for Peace program's emphasis to humanitarian needs.

At a meeting in the Agriculture Department Thursday attended by about 40 officials of eight agencies, representatives of the Office of Management and Budget argued for a program of slightly more than \$1.2 billion, emphasizing countries where an emergency exists, sources reported.

OMB director Roy Ash said in a telephone interview yesterday that suggestions put forth by OMB did differ from ones advanced by the State Department. He said that, in this case, the OMB was playing its "classical role" in seeing to it that "all options and arguments pro and con are put before the President."

Representatives of the State Department and the National Security Council—both of which are headed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger—were reported to have argued for a sizable food aid program for such countries as Chile and South Korea and in the Middle East and Indonesia.

Mr. Ash, Mr. Kissinger and Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz are due to meet with President Ford for a final session this week. Mr. Butz's position is still unclear. While some of his associates describe him as a "closet humanitarian" who would lean toward greater priority to aiding poor countries, others say his political position is weak and that he cannot be expected to lobby hard for any point of view.

NSC Influence

Officials in the humanitarian faction who gave the "version" of the agreement called for a detailed exchange of information on threatened plant species each country, including reports on what each country is doing to preserve its endangered species.

In addition, both countries are developing programs that would for the extensive cultivation of threatened plant species and to exchange seeds and young plants for cultivation.

Mr. Irwin said that many appearing strains of wild grass in the Caucasus region are related to wheat, barley and rye. The stronger genetic qualities of these wild strains could be used to improve the strength of cultivated food grains.

In both the Soviet Union and the United States, Mr. Irwin is there are approximately 500 endangered plant species out of a total of 20,000 that are found each nation.

Ford to Make Final Decision

Political, Charitable Factions Split Over U.S. Food Aid Plan

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).—A confidential State Department proposal to spend the major share of American food aid money in countries where Washington has a vital political or security interest is being questioned by advocates of aid for countries threatened by starvation.

Policy-makers who have conferred several times in recent days have been unable to resolve the split between the "political" and "humanitarian" factions. As a result, President Ford will be asked to make the final decision, probably tomorrow, on which countries receive the aid for the next six months. This decision has been put off for months while authorities awaited more definitive data on American crops and the state of the economy.

Officials say it is now certain that the overall value of the program will be increased above the \$91 million proposed by former President Richard Nixon in April, because Mr. Ford himself pledged this increase at the UN in October. However, agencies are still far apart on whether the increase should be taken on substantial. As many as four choices may be presented to the President.

Final Effort

Various documents—including a confidential State Department paper—were made available to The Washington Post during the weekend by officials who said they were making them public in a last effort to shift the fiscal 1975 Food for Peace program's emphasis to humanitarian needs.

At a meeting in the Agriculture Department Thursday attended by about 40 officials of eight agencies, representatives of the Office of Management and Budget argued for a program of slightly more than \$1.2 billion, emphasizing countries where an emergency exists, sources reported.

"We hope that this will be the groundwork for even a extensive collaboration in specific areas by the two countries," said Howard Irwin, president of the New York Botanical Garden. "The two nations will work together to save threatened species, wild and cultivated plants, grasses, grains and vegetables along with other types and species of herbs, shrubs and trees which may prove to be of value to mankind."

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Mr. Irwin also worked out terms of the international agreement following a recent series of meetings held both in the United States and the Soviet Union with leader of the Main Botanical Garden of Moscow.

To Exchange Information

The agreement calls for a detailed exchange of information on threatened plant species each country, including reports on what each country is doing to preserve its endangered species.

In addition, both countries are developing programs that would for the extensive cultivation of threatened plant species and to exchange seeds and young plants for cultivation.

Mr. Irwin said that many appearing strains of wild grass in the Caucasus region are related to wheat, barley and rye. The stronger genetic qualities of these wild strains could be used to improve the strength of cultivated food grains.

In both the Soviet Union and the United States, Mr. Irwin is there are approximately 500 endangered plant species out of a total of 20,000 that are found each nation.

East Berlin Ends Wall Transit Fee For Pensioners

BERLIN, Dec. 9 (AP).—Germany has dropped mandatory wall passage fees for West Berlin pensioners visiting the East. Mayor Klaus Schmitz closed today.

While emphasizing that East German action was not a gift, but the result of persistent West German demands, the mayor added that it would not be easier for the city's half-million pensioners to visit relatives and friends in the East.

In addition, the mayor said the East Germans will not be more easily once inside East territory. The Communist regime also is willing to talk about opening trade, improved transportation, and other traffic, as well as other matters vital to West Berlin, the mayor said.

Mr. Schmitz declared at a news conference that the surprise package of agreements and proposals by the East Berlin regime was the most positive single of its kind he has seen in seven years in office.

The mayor avoided answering directly a newsman's question on whether the East Germans were making progress in their negotiations. The West German government was about to increase its semi-interest-free loans to East Berlin.

Shah Orders 102 Freed

TEHRAN, Dec. 9 (AP).—Shah of Iran yesterday ordered the release of 102 political prisoners in observance of Human Rights Day.

Adm. Nikolai Kuznetsov Dies, Directed Soviet Navy in War

MOSCOW, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Retired Vice-Adm. Nikolai G. Kuznetsov, 72, former commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy and first deputy defense minister, has died, Tass said.

The Communist party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, President Nikolai Podgorny, Premier Alexei Kosygin, other Soviet officials and military leaders signed his obituary.

A 1933 graduate of the naval academy, Adm. Kuznetsov commanded the cruiser Chervona Ukraina, then served as naval attaché in Spain, where he directed Soviet seamen in the Spanish Civil War.

Pacific Fleet Chief

He later was deputy commander and then commander of the Pacific fleet before being appointed commissar of the navy. During World War II, he directed

the Soviet fleet against the Germans and the Japanese and later attended the Yalta and Potsdam conferences.

Following the war, he was appointed naval commander in chief and first deputy defense minister. He retired in February 1966.

During his career, Adm. Kuznetsov had numerous disputes with Stalin, who twice demoted him and in 1947 removed him from the post of navy commander.

The women are demanding equal use of the sauna—but its only door leads from a men's toilet. There is no way of connecting the bath with their own shower room. A pistol range stands between.

Mr. Leonov made the comment in a television interview last night after the safe return earlier in the day of the two-man vehicle.

It crew, Lt. Col. Anatoly Filippchenko and civilian flight engineer Nikolai Rukavishnikov, were reported to be in good condition.

"A preliminary analysis of this flight shows that we are on the right track," Col. Leonov said. "It opens the door for the joint venture."

Col. Leonov's muted praise of his prime back-up crew, the careful comments of the flight director and Soviet press reports on Soyuz-16 indicated to some Western experts that the mission might have run into some problems.

Western experts said that, although there may have been minor problems, the Soyuz-16 cosmonauts had apparently tested successfully the docking system that will link the Soyuz and Apollo.

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ants Reopening of Negotiations

Jackson Renews Criticism of Kissinger on A-Accord

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (UPI).—Renewing his criticism of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said yesterday that, without more negotiated reductions of nuclear arms limits, there can be no cuts in the U.S. defense budget.

Sen. Jackson brushed aside Mr. Kissinger's suggestion that any new effort to change those limits would imperil U.S.-Soviet talks.

He also asserted that the agreement negotiated at the Vladivostok summit conference would permit the Russians to add as many as 20,000 nuclear warheads to their stockpile.

Sen. Jackson, a potential candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, revived his critique of Mr. Kissinger during a television interview.

He had said previously that

Malaysia Police Enter Main Universities

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Police yesterday occupied the two main universities here—in a pre-arranged raid to quell student unrest at rising prices.

The police arrested at least 22 persons as they entered the University of Malaya and the adjoining National University. Most of the police pulled out after four hours.

The latest arrests brought to 30 the number of students and staffers arrested since Tuesday, when more than 5,000 students went into the streets and battled with police in the city center. All of them have been charged with unlawful assembly and released on bail.

Sen. Jackson insisted that the



N.Y.T. Sen. Henry Jackson

United States has the negotiating leverage to achieve lower limits. "All I am saying is that we have the chips to force them down," he said.

He said it is possible to cut the U.S. defense budget. "We can do it without impairing our security, but unless we get some further downward adjustments on the Vladivostok agreement, I don't see any substantial further cuts in the defense budget."

"Will Dr. Kissinger say that they are not going to ask for an increase in the defense budget?" he asked. "I want Dr. Kissinger to lay it on the line, and I'll ask him when he comes before the Arms Control Committee, because we've got a lot of muddle."

Get the Facts

Despite his criticism, Sen. Jackson refused to say whether he would oppose ratification of the agreement, saying: "I want to get the facts first."

He said the new agreement would permit the Russian arms budget to "go up" by four of billions, and were talking about adding as many as 20,000 nuclear warheads to the Russian stockpile.

Sen. Jackson insisted that the

Seeks U.S. Adhesion to Ban

Fulbright Tackles Chemical War

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (NYT).

—As one of his final acts as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., is seeking to obtain Senate approval for the 1925 Geneva protocol banning chemical and bacteriological warfare.

Basically, the administration will affirm its interpretation that the treaty does not cover tear gas and herbicides, an interpretation that runs counter to a resolution approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1969

that would be a new position.

Whether Sen. Fulbright can hand down such a diplomatic legacy before his retirement in January now seems to depend upon whether the committee and the executive branch can resolve their differences over whether the treaty bars the use of tear gas and herbicides in war.

Among the major powers, only the United States has not ratified the 50-year-old treaty. Former President Richard Nixon submitted the treaty to the Senate in 1970, but consideration became bogged down on the issue of whether the treaty covered tear gas and herbicides.

Largely to meet Pentagon demands, the administration insisted on an informal interpretation that the protocol did not cover the use of tear gas and herbicides, both of which were used during the Vietnam war. A committee majority objected that such a reservation would erode the effectiveness of the measure, and the committee in 1971 laid aside the treaty.

Most of the workers returned to work last night but some stayed out to protest their union's acceptance of an arbitration settlement without membership approval.

The settlement cut the work week from 48 to 40 hours and raised the basic weekly salary by \$5.52 (\$12.68) to \$23.90 (\$75.67).

There are indications that the two sides are narrowing if not resolving their differences. When the committee resumes its hearings tomorrow the administration will present what Fred Ikle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, describes as a new position.

Basically, the administration will affirm its interpretation that the treaty does not cover tear gas and herbicides, an interpretation that runs counter to a resolution approved by the United Nations General Assembly in 1969

that would be a new position.

At the same time, however, the administration will make a commitment that these materials will be used by the United States in the future only in certain limited circumstances.

The military use of herbicides, for example, would be banned except for clearing foliage around a base or outpost to provide a clear field of fire. In Vietnam, herbicides were used to defoliate trees along Communist supply lines and, to a lesser extent, for destruction of food crops.

Use of tear gas, under the administration proposal, would be limited to such situations as not control over prisoners of war, rescue of downed pilots and in combat when enemy forces are using "human shields" for protection.

One of the principal uses of tear gas in Vietnam, now to be banned, was to flush enemy troops out of bunkers.

As described by officials, the compromise is about as far as the administration can go. One of the privately expressed concerns of the military is that if the treaty is now interpreted to include tear gas and herbicides, it could expose the United States to charges of war crimes in Vietnam.

The three were accused of hijacking a Scandinavian Airlines System plane from Malmoe, Sweden, and forcing it to be flown to Madrid with six other Croats released from Swedish jails as ransom for the 77 passengers.

Some academic and legal specialists present the counterargument that the administration position fails to draw a clear line against the use of chemical weapons, with the result that other nations may not be as constrained.

2 Courts Asked To Rule Invalid N.H. Senate Vote

CONCORD, N.H., Dec. 9 (AP).—Rep. Louis Wyman today asked two courts to invalidate the results of New Hampshire's U.S. Senate election Nov. 5 in which he ran against Democrat John Durkin.

Mr. Durkin and Rep. Wyman, the Republican candidate, were virtually tied in a recount of the Nov. 5 balloting.

A runoff election would determine who will represent New Hampshire in the Senate seat now held by Sen. Norris Cotton, a Republican who is retiring.

In a petition to the New Hampshire Supreme Court, Rep. Wyman said wrote-in votes in Portsmouth that were not recounted have invalidated the election. This petition is scheduled to be heard Friday.

In a petition to the Hillsboro County Superior Court, Rep. Wyman said all illegal votes should be excluded or the election invalidated. He claimed that voting machines in Manchester may have malfunctioned.

The State Ballot Law Commission is holding hearings on the election recount, which Rep. Wyman challenged after it showed him losing by 10 votes of 231,000 cast. The commission has since taken several actions that show the results as a tie.



UPL Sen. William Fulbright

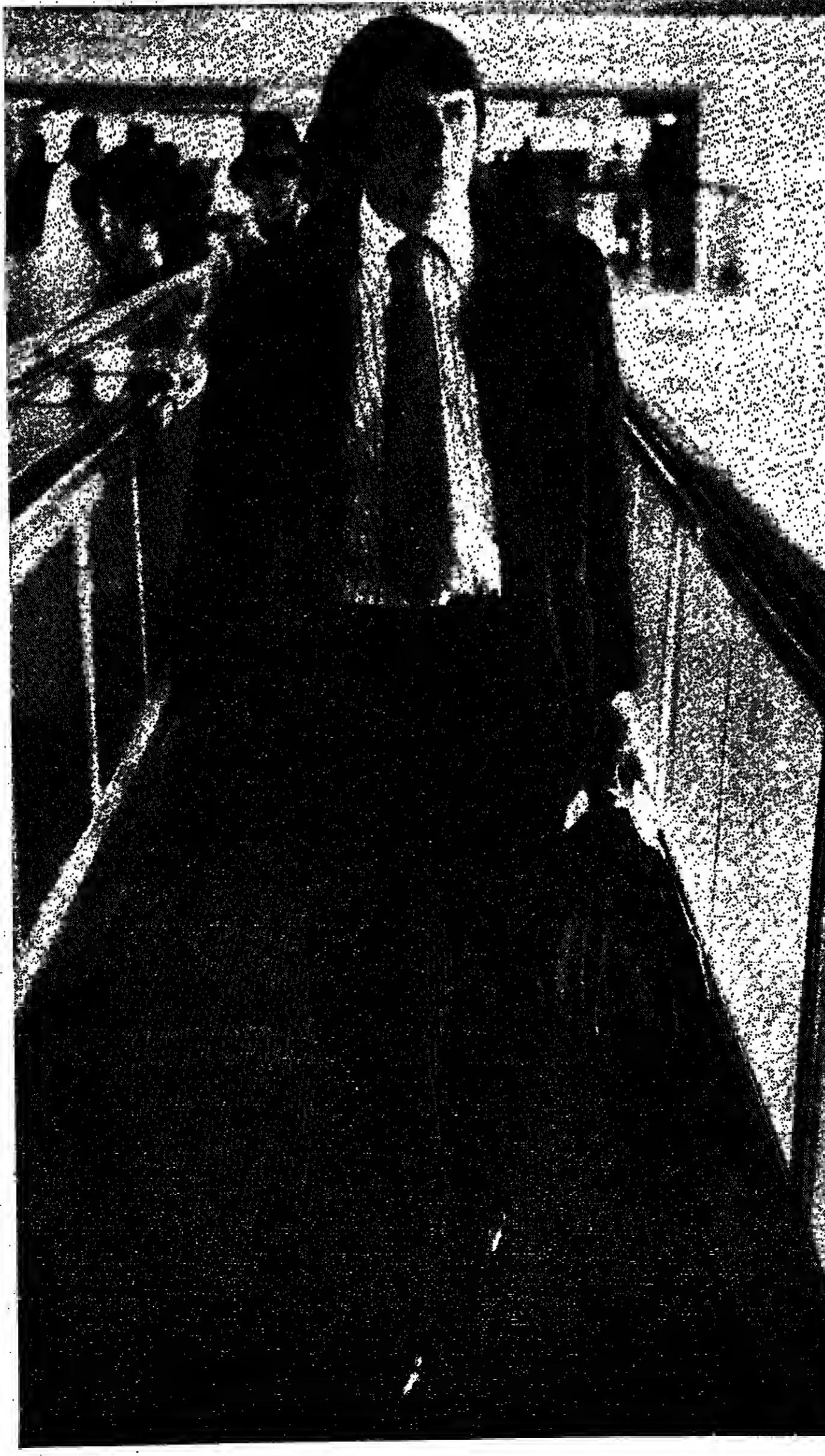
3 Croat Skyjackers Sentenced in Spain

MADRID, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—Three Great nationalists have been sentenced by a military court to 12-year jail terms for hijacking an airliner to Spain in 1972.

The three were accused of hijacking a Scandinavian Airlines System plane from Malmoe, Sweden, and forcing it to be flown to Madrid with six other Croats released from Swedish jails as ransom for the 77 passengers.

The three, Nikola Lisaka, Tomislav Rebina and Rudolph Prakalo, are alleged to be members of the rightist Ustashi Croatian separatist organization.

"IN OVER 15 YEARS, I'VE NEVER HAD A BAD FLIGHT WITH TWA. MAYBE I'M LUCKY."



Jim Reid is a senior executive of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

It's part of his job to talk to American businessmen about business in Scotland.

So, naturally, he does a lot of travelling. Both to America and in America.

"I don't want to be bogged down in the tiresome details of making flight arrangements, what connections I should make etc." he says.

"I know where I want to be and I know how long I want to be there."

"And I want it all arranged for me."

"That's why I choose TWA and their Ambassador Service. They've got direct connections to 35 U.S. cities."

"They work out my itinerary for me. And that leaves me to work on things that are really important."

Like many experienced travellers, Mr. Reid chooses TWA because he can rely on them.

And because he's got other things to think about, besides flying.

If you're the same, call your travel agent or ring TWA.



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German Children of Foreign Men Get Citizenship

BONN, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The West German parliament has approved a law giving the right of German citizenship to more than 10,000 children who have German mothers and non-German fathers.

The new law, which was passed unanimously, changes the old German legal rule that considered

child to have the same nationality as its father. When the new law takes effect at the end of the year, children with German mothers will be given the right to become German citizens.

Prompting the change was the increasing number of mixed marriages that have taken place in West Germany during recent years. Most involve unions between German women and foreign workers recruited to work in West Germany.

The country has approximately 2.5 million "guest workers" from Italy, Spain, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. The majority are single men and West German officials estimate that between 17,000 and 18,000 of them marry German girls each year.

The new law covers all persons born to a German woman since April 1, 1953, either within West Germany or abroad. Those who have reached the age of 18 can choose German citizenship of their own accord. If under 18, they must have the approval of both parents.

Spanish Cigarettes Rise

MADRID, Dec. 9 (Reuters).—The price of cigarettes manufactured in Spain today was increased by 25 per cent.

The End of Balkan Monarchy

The Greek referendum which declared overwhelmingly for a republic seems to have put an end not only to monarchy in Greece, but in all the Balkans. To be sure, Greece had a republican form of government in its modern history—from 1924 to 1935—and King George II came back from across the seas to mount the throne again. But the sweep of the Greek election, and the trend of the times seem to work against King Constantine repeating that feat. What is interesting is not that the Greeks have renounced the monarchy but that they were so late in doing so. For Greece was the first of the Balkan states to have a king after winning freedom from the Turks—and it held its allegiance to royalty the longest.

Balkan monarchy was a curious institution. The Greek kings were not sons of Atreus; their first ruler, after independence, came from Bavaria; the second house, the one now formally deposed, was that of Denmark, with the impressive and unhehensive name of Schleswig-Holstein-Glucksburg. Similarly, Romania's royal house was that of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the branch of the family that ruled Prussia and the German Empire, while Bulgaria had Battenbergs from Hesse, whose British cousins have been Anglicized into Mountbattens. Only Serbia and little Montenegro, both now portions of Tito's Yugoslavia, crowned indigenous notables as kings.

The reason, of course, was that the emergence of the Balkans from under the Ottoman shadow was not only aided, but largely controlled by the European powers. Greece was at least nominally under the protection of Great Britain, France and Russia until 1919, and in the early days of the 19th century that protectorate was vigorous and intrusive. And, while the Balkan kings eventually became much more closely associated with their kingdoms than with the dynasties from which they had descended, the taint of foreign extraction haunted all their reigns.

The victories of the Soviet Union and of Communism that followed its banners into the Balkans eliminated all of the monarchies except that of Greece. Now that country is making its second experiment with a democratic republic, with Constantine Caramanlis attempting the role that Eleutherios Venizelos had tried in the 1920s. His success is important. Greece now lacks a king as the symbol of its nationality—a symbol, it must be added, that failed to keep Greece out of the hands of an authoritarian Metaxas in the years before World War II, or to prevent the recent military dictatorship. Greece must base its government and its nationhood on the realities of popular will, rather than on imported symbols, and to shape that reality into prosperous stability will be a test of the leadership of Caramanlis and of the Greek people.

Vital Trade Reform

The debate over trade with, and emigration policies of, the Soviet Union has distracted attention from the chief purpose of the long-pending trade reform bill: To open the way for the free world's next round of GATT negotiations to reduce trade barriers. If the bill is not approved by the time Congress adjourns, the next legislature will have to start from the beginning and action may well be delayed until after the 1976 election. The congressional delay already has kept the world back from this vital next step in trade liberalization for more than two years. At a time when huge oil payments deficits could trigger a chain reaction in protectionism, further delay could produce "a blow to international stability of potentially historic proportions," as Secretary of State Kissinger has rightly warned the Senate Finance Committee.

Without American participation under the broad grant of authority the trade bill would give the President, the 40-year effort to dismantle the tariff walls raised during the Great Depression could go no further. The first major attack on nontariff barriers would be stillborn. Equally important, there would be a further delay in negotiating the fundamental changes now needed in the world trading system that has grown up since World War II under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The GATT was designed to promote free access to markets for all participating nations. The trade bill would authorize the President to seek new commitments providing

for free access to raw materials supplies as well. A whole arsenal of weapons would be provided to the President to deal with such restriction of supplies as last year's Arab oil embargo and other unfair trade practices impinging on American interests. Included are strengthened powers to raise tariffs as well as to lower them, to retaliate against such practices as export subsidies, to grant "escape clause" relief to companies injured by an overly-rapid rise in imports and to counter foreign dumping in the American market. There are also provisions, long needed, to improve "adjustments assistance" to workers who lose their jobs because of imports.

Some of the powers requested by the administration and granted to the President by the House bill, which was passed last year, could be used by a protectionist administration to defeat the trade liberalization the country has sought for two generations. But with recession strengthening protectionist sentiment in Congress, it is too late now to try to improve the bill very much in this regard. A major battle may have to be waged on the Senate floor merely to avoid restrictive amendments in large number.

Sen. Jackson of Washington, who held up the bill to obtain Soviet emigration concessions, reportedly will try to take the lead now to get the bill through. It is late, but it still can be done. The country's vital interests are at stake and no effort should be spared to complete action before Congress adjourns.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

By Jupiter

The voyage into the space beyond known space by Pioneer-11 is such an inventive scientific achievement that only man's limitless imagination can match it. The spacecraft entered and emerged from Jupiter's environs, through belts of radiation hotter than Dante's hell, blacking out but recovering, flying at peak speeds of 107,000 miles an hour, sending back astronomical news about the mysteries of the solar system.

Far, far below on a California mountain-top, scientists pondered the next moves by Pioneer-11 as it speeds on to Saturn. Fly outside the outermost of Saturn's three rings? Fly on a cosmic "suicide mission" through the rings? Fly inside the innermost ring as close to the planet as possible?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The EEC Summit
Chancellor Schmidt said in September that he wished the EEC heads of government could think of a word other than "summit" to describe their meetings. The top of Mont Blanc was a highly inconvenient place to meet, allegorically or otherwise, and he was not sure that he had a head for heights. If all nine heads of government are in this frame of mind when they start work in Paris, they ought to be able to get something useful done. Their predecessors learned the

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

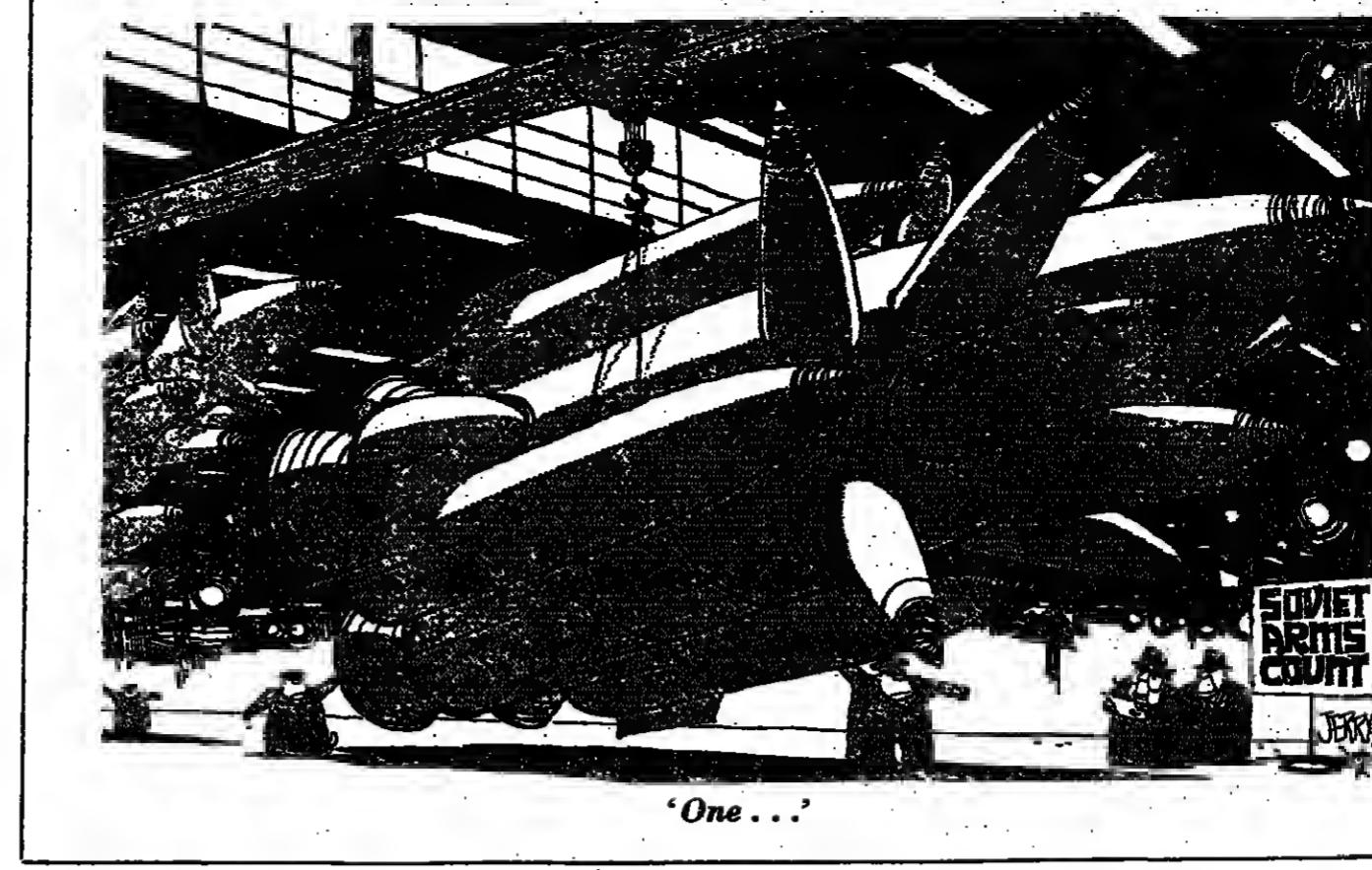
December 10, 1899

PARIS—People in the neighborhood of l'Estelle were startled by a faint shock as of an earthquake. The trees swayed wildly, lampposts rocked, then the earth seemed to open and engulf them. A portion of the tunneling for the new Metropolitan underground railway had fallen in, leaving a gaping irregular shaped hole 75 feet wide and 60 feet deep. Two men were slightly injured when they fell into the chasm. None of the workmen employed nearby were hurt.

Fifty Years Ago

December 10, 1924

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald, former prime minister and veteran "House of Commons man," forgot all about the customary opening of Parliament by King George V. Thinking that the session began at 2:45 p.m. as usual, he was busily working at home when the firing of the guns suddenly reminded him that he should be in his place in Parliament. He dashed for the subway and reached Westminster in time to join the procession from the House of Commons to the House of Lords.



"One . . ."

Assessing Kissinger: Triumph and Skepticism

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—“I am surprised,” said Henry Kissinger at the criticism of the tentative new arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

The boy who cried “wolf” was surprised when in the end nobody believed him. A boy who keeps crying “eureka” is eventually going to find the listeners unconvinced, too. Those who exaggerate triumphs, like those who invent danger, are bound to arouse skepticism.

The man who pronounced the Vladivostok agreement a great “breakthrough” is the same man who told us just before the 1972 election that peace was “at hand” in Vietnam. After the election, he backed away from the terms he had worked out, agreeing to them only after a final spasm of violence against Hanoi. Two years later there is no peace, and he insists that the United States continue to support the war in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Surprise?

Is it really surprising that some people are skeptical when Henry Kissinger claims a breakthrough?

The man who produced the Vladivostok deal is the same one who ditched his professional arms control advisers in 1972 in order to arrange an offensive weapons agreement for Mr. Nixon to sign in Moscow—an agreement that led to more spending on strategic arms, not less. He is the same man who paraded Nixon to Cairo and Moscow last summer in the last desperate effort to make Americans forget Watergate.

It is surprising that some Democrats are suspicious when Henry Kissinger produces a breakthrough for Gerald Ford in Vladivostok?

For two years he told Congress that it must approve trade concessions to the Soviet Union without attaching conditions. He said the attempt to make the Russians behave with minimum decency toward Jews who wished to emigrate was an improper intervention and would not work. But Congress insisted, and the Russians did make concessions.

Role of Congress

Will it be surprising if Congress refuses to roll on its back at Henry Kissinger's warning that failure to approve a new arms agreement would have “extremely serious” consequences?

He has furiously resisted amendments to foreign aid legislation that would limit the way he dispenses American resources abroad. He wants to be free, for example, to concentrate food aid on his client states instead of the need. That is why America is sending less to Bangladesh and more to South Vietnam, which exports its own rice and sells America's to raise money for its military

Independently and intensely

we all feel that their future—i view mine the same way—will be filled with frustration, tension and uncertainty. Even if there is reverse discrimination and it is not ruled unconstitutional, it will never compensate for the past and future effects of our blackness on our lives as we pursue professional success and personal happiness.

Blacks have increased their numbers in academe, the professions and business but by no means have we reached proportional representation. We are told that unenumbered by racism we can compete and advance; that we can go as far as our talents and ambitions will drive us. Perhaps this is true. Yet while we are being asked to accept this on faith, our blackness is affecting our professional development in subtler and subtle ways.

I asked several people recently if they personally knew a black man or woman in their profes-

budget. That is why the priority list of countries to receive “Food for Peace” begins: South Vietnam, Cambodia, Egypt, Syria, Chile . . .

Is it any wonder that dedicated liberal supporters of foreign aid have turned against the program? Kissinger's style is catching up with him. The overall, the personal drama, the Hairbreadth Harry escape, the insistence that disaster will strike if he is not allowed to play the game by his own secret rules—it is all becoming too familiar to too many people.

The issue is not the personality of Henry Kissinger. It is the personalization of foreign policy: The dangerous notion that a great country should confide its interests to one man's manipula-

tion. More and more voices speak out against the Kissinger concept of diplomacy as soloism.

George Ball, former undersecretary of state, writes in the Atlantic Monthly of the limits to the one-man linearity to criticism. For one, he utterly failed to recognize the importance of economics and re-

source issues.

And so it will not be surprising if Congress takes a hard look at the Vladivostok agreement. My own feeling is that, in the light of day, it will seem to have the balance of advantage, if not to be the eighth wonder of the world.

But the agreement must be examined in the light of day. The time is past when either Congress or the rest of us will take for gospel whatever Henry Kissinger says.

French Concern

The President's difficulty arises because this country is now deeply concerned about inflation and unemployment. The French want a leader who is coping with basic problems—not one who, beside slapping out nights, tends to concentrate his efforts on such relatively marginal issues as reform of abortion laws, whoring practices and the playing of the national anthem.

The upshot has been a steady drop in the President's public standing. In the poll taken by the magazine L'Express, for example, his popular approval is down from 54 per cent in September to 38 per cent in November.

Mr. Schmidt is not in much better shape at home. He is widely regarded inside his own Social Democratic party as a man without a conscience or a philosophy—a tough opportunist. Since he replaced Willy Brandt last spring his party has lost a couple of state elections.

Mr. Schmidt himself told me the other day in Bonn that his party might not do so well in the coming election in West Germany's most important state, North Rhine-Westphalia. If that happens he foresees the possibility that his coalition partners, the Free Democrats, would desert him to form a government with the Christian Democrats. Thus Mr. Schmidt has to nurse the Free Democrats, who are particularly chintzy when it comes to helping Europe.

That penny-pinching attitude has very real impact given present economic conditions in Europe. West Germany and those countries which have aligned their economies on the deutsche mark are in relatively good shape.

But Britain and Italy are basket cases, suffering from inflation, declining economic activity and grave labor troubles. While the French outlook is not clear, this country seems to be tiling much more in the Italian than the West German direction.

Cooperation in these conditions would involve big sacrifice by the strong countries, especially the West Germans, on behalf of the British and Italians. That might have been possible if the general atmosphere were one of confidence about the future. But the outside environment has been marked by extreme uncertainty on major questions—the price of oil, the value of gold and the dollar; and whether or not Britain would stay in the European Economic Community.

In these conditions, it has proved impossible to realize the goal set by the European summit of 1972—the goal of a Europe bound together in common institutions to the point of having a unified monetary policy. The meeting this week merely acknowledges the failure.

The big decision turns around having regular meetings of the heads of state—an admission that the creation of permanent institutions has been impossible. Arrangements are also being made to help the very poorest countries of the poorest countries—a step which may make it easier for Prime Minister Harold Wilson to keep Britain in Europe. Finally there is under way an effort to hammer out a policy on energy which would smooth the way to a meeting of minds between President Ford and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing over the weekend.

President Giscard d'Estaing calls all this the “Europe of necessity.” Perhaps. But no one should forget that set against the high hopes asserted when the new leaders came to power the progress has been meager indeed.

No, U.S. Blacks Don't Have It Made

By William B. Pollard 3d

NEW YORK—The national debate in America on the roles of race, ethnic heritage and sex in employment, academic admissions and job promotion is continuing without a letup. Whether or not we blacks have benefited from improper preferential treatment, many whites are convinced that we now have it made because of our color. The truth is that despite goals, quotas and affirmative action, we do not have Americans forget Watergate.

Over the last year, I have kept up ongoing conversations with a number of my peers in business, law, medicine, the news media and the academic world on how they perceive their future in their careers.

Independently and intensely, we all feel that their future—i view mine the same way—will be filled with frustration, tension and uncertainty. Even if there is reverse discrimination and it is not ruled unconstitutional, it will never compensate for the past and future effects of our blackness on our lives as we pursue professional success and personal happiness.

Blacks have increased their numbers in academe, the professions and business but by no means have we reached proportional representation. We are told that unenumbered by racism we can compete and advance; that we can go as far as our talents and ambitions will drive us. Perhaps this is true. Yet while we are being asked to accept this on faith, our blackness is affecting our professional development in subtle ways.

I asked several people recently if they personally knew a black man or woman in their profes-

sions with at least 20 years' experience from whom they could seek competent, honest advice. While we all hungered for such an elder, we knew none.

We are forced to blaze a trail. That is fraught with uncertainty. Past discriminatory practices have prevented the development of models whom we can emulate. One misstep—which only hindsight may show as error, can substantially alter or end a career.

A word of guidance from a successful colleague would not end the uncertainty of the future but could lessen its impact.

In addition to uncertainty, every day we experience petty suspicion and insensitivity. We are constantly reminded of our heritage, often unkindly.

Pressures

I am not arguing that blacks should be exempt from the pressures and demands of professional growth and advancement. No one should be given success, but our blackness does make the success more difficult.

We are struggling to develop competence, a recognized professional identity, in an atmosphere of uncertainty and insensitivity. The resulting tension, frustration and anger is reflected in our relationships, the products of our work, and in our private lives. We do not know how fairly we will be treated, how we can use our talents, or if true professional power will be passed into our hands.

We American blacks are being asked to wait a generation before we can measure the worth and integrity of our professional lives. No, we do not have it made.

William B. Pollard 3d, who graduated from Columbia University Law School in May, is a New York attorney. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

American Vote Abroad: Time to Hurry

By Alfred E. Davidson

PARIS—Over the years Congress has given the vote to women, blacks, 18-year-olds and to members of the armed forces and civil servants stationed abroad. It has also recently passed a law to make certain that people moving from one state to another should not lose their vote because of overlong state residence requirements.

Americans living abroad are now the only group of American citizens who have not received the clear right to vote in federal elections.

After many years of careful consideration and committee

hearings, the Senate on July 18 unanimously passed the Overseas Citizens' Voting Rights Bill, S. 2102, to plug this last gap in American voting rights. Senators of every shade of political opinion, from Barry Goldwater to Hubert Humphrey and George McGovern, worked together to formulate a bill which establishes both a practical voting procedure and at the same time contains adequate safeguards against fraud.

Last month the Subcommittees on Elections of the House Administrations Committee reported the companion House bill, H.R. 16317, which the full committee of which Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, is chairman. Unless he takes the initiative to have the bill reported out to the House floor soon so that Congress can act before it adjourns, the lengthy, laborious legislative process will have to start all over again. Even were the new Congress to act speedily, it would be difficult to set up the new procedures in all 50 states in time to assure the vote for the next presidential election in 1976.

We urge Rep. Hays and his committee to act now. American citizens wherever they are should have the opportunity to vote in federal elections for president, vice-president, senators and congressmen. Americans living abroad are subject to federal tax laws and all the other obligations of citizenship. They should have a voice in the affairs of the nation. Both of the major political parties, in recognition of this fact, are for the first time allocating delegates to Americans abroad in their forthcoming national conventions in 1976.

The Overseas Citizens' Voting Rights Bill has been supported generally by all groups concerned with the political position of Americans abroad. The leading American organizations abroad, the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting, the American Chambers of Commerce, the Association of Americans' Resident Overseas, Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas and others, have made their voices heard in its support. It would be a sad commentary on the congressional process if inertia were to block this long-sought and much-needed legislation.

Mr. Davidson is European chairman of the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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OPERA

Karl Böhm Conducts La Scala Opener

By William Weaver

Prokofiev's "Love of Three Oranges."

MILAN, Dec. 9 (UPI).—La Scala opened its winter season Saturday atypically, with a non-Italian opera, Beethoven's "Fidelio," conducted by Karl Böhm.

It was very much Böhm's night, he got an imposing decoration from the Italian government, and warm ovation from the audience, particularly after the "encore" No. 3, which he conducted, with alternating swiftness and fire, halfway through the final act.

When other theaters complain of the conductor shortage, La Scala obviously can find smugly opening with Böhm, the man who welcomed Karajan later in month with "Fidelio." Ben Claudio Abbado, Scala's musical director, will conduct

at one point during the Böhm ovation a voice was heard distinctly from a box, saying "Let's not exaggerate," an apt, if ungenerous admonition. Though Böhm's reading was always rhythmic, convinced, it was not always effective (the prisoners' chorus, for example, was oddly unmoving) and there were several moments of ragged ensemble.

He was also unfortunate in his cast. At this point in her career it is surely unique for Leonie Rysanek to take the role of Leonora, in any event, it beat her. She sang equally and in an accurate a good deal of the time.

Her Florestan, James King, also sang with strain, and Walter Berry was a spent Pizarro. It was left to the singers of smaller roles to save the evening. The opera was given in a bad Italian trans-

Karl Böhm who conducted "Fidelio" at the opening of La Scala's winter season.

lation, the spoken passages replaced by some embarrassing banal prose from a loud speaker. Vaclav Kaslik staged the work in a gaudy, unimaginative

fashion (one innovation was placing the orchestra on stage behind the singers, with results audible and visible—easy to imagine).

Asked whether her dresses are not too rich for European blood, Miss Porter quietly answers:

"No. I don't think it's wrong to be opulent. Even during depressions, I find people fight back."

GALLERIES IN PARIS

César, Galerie Sven, 231 Rue Saint-Honoré, Paris 1, to Dec. 15.

Jewels by César. What he did not automate (compressing them into a cube), he now does to various golden baubles. The result is amusing and quite handsome.

Lepri, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Paris 4, to Jan. 4.

Drawings by Stanislas Lepri done in a delicate, somewhat nostalgic manner, of magical forests with baroque ruins and fleeting figures of beasts and people.

Le Phénix

So far, Miss Porter has not felt the current economic pinch. She has even managed to sell clothes in the Orient. In a coal-to-Newcastle operation, Empress Farah once sent a plane to take 24 Thea Porter dresses to take.

"But the real genuine ethnic thing is not the same," she said. "It's unwearable. My shapes are simplified but the spirit is the same. My dresses still make women as feminine as the very stately women."

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



A Thea Porter version of the caftan.

Anne Degene.

be a designer but started out as a decorator.

The Rolling Stones put her in the fashion business. "They used to come into the shop and see all those marvelous lame pillows. Why don't you make us coats out of that fabric?" they would ask.

The Beatles followed. "I'll never forget when they went to India. They came to me and said: 'We don't want to disconcert the natives, we want to dress like them.' Then they went and bought all my see-throughs."

Little by little, Miss Porter switched from decoration to the

fashion field. Her clientele soon became international with such customers as Lauren Bacall, Edna O'Brien, Ingrid Bergman and Barbara Streisand, who once asked her to design a dress for each of her rooms in her California house.

Mrs. William Paley is among her favorite customers "because she knows exactly what she wants whereas the others, especially American women, want you to care as much as they do—which I do of course, but they're so exhausting."

Miss Porter's clothes are now

on sale in Paris, at Rety's 54 Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8.

Miss Porter buys all her fabrics and accessories in Paris. "In London, fashion is still a dirty word," she says. She trims her dresses no two are alike—with odds and ends of old fabric, including heavy church embroidery.

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—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ISRAEL

Coral Castles, a Marine Museum

By Naomi Barry

ELATH, Israel (UPI).—Rafy Nelson's Beach is Mecca to the fanatics of mask and snorkel. Pilgrimages to Rafy's ideal jumping-off place are year-round, since water temperatures vary only about six degrees between summer and winter.

The bearded Nelson plays in local character part costumed in desert boots, frayed denim shorts and a U.S. cavalry hat circa the General Custer period. Seven years ago he staked out his sand-coral five miles down the coast from the frontier town of Elath along a wind-protected cove.

Within the split rail enclosure he offers a few colors. It amenities—some rarely used Club Med—range style huts and a shish-kebab-eatery tended by a Bedouin lady vailed to her kohl-rimmed eyes. The real lure, however, is the deep and narrow gulf which according to many ichthyologists contains the richest variety of marine life in the world.

For non-swimmers the glass-bottomed excursion boat opens a window on a Camelot of coral castles below the surface of the sea. But emphasis is to bodily glide through the warm waters which are a natural habitat to 1,000 species of vertebrates and invertebrates.

The Maritime Museum

An almost daily skin diver from this beach is David Friedman, director of the Elath Maritime Museum. The initial dip changed the course of his life.

In 1956, David, a native of Argentina, spent a student vacation on an Israeli kibbutz. Before returning home, he visited Elath for a day with an Argentinian friend.

"My first impression of the reef and fish? Not possible, I think I am dreaming. We had only one mask. We fight all day, which one should have it. Six years later, I returned to Israel, straight to Elath. I wanted to live in no other place."

"I was a chartered accountant but I hated my business so much I said I have no profession. That way I became a truck driver with a big salary. All my free time, I am in the water. Thousands and thousands of hours. Slowly, slowly I learn. The sea became my university."

Today probably nobody knows more intimately the underwater world of the Gulf than Friedman. For the scientists of the nearby Hebrew University, he brings specimens they are sure exist but have never seen. A variety previously unsuspected has been officially named *Pseudochromis Fridmani*. In 1965 he convinced the mu-

nicipality to let him develop a maridime museum in an old wooden house, promising he would turn it into a small tourist attraction.

"So I abandoned my duty as a big salaried driver for one third the money. I am happy. For me it is a dream; my best present from God."

Last year Friedman's museum drew 80,000 visitors.

"This sea is a phenomenon," he said. "It is only six to 25 kms. wide and it is 2,000 meters deep. The distance from Elath to the Elan Straits is only 180 kms. There are no strong storms to destroy the reefs which make them an ideal area for reproduction. About 800 kinds of fish are protected by that coral."

The examples of coral Friedman has brought up from the deep are a fantasy of shapes: organ pipes, telephone wires, petrified forests, crenelated towers. In the archaeological corner, the amphoras and anchors he discovered locally are rare. They are so encrusted with coral that in the water few divers discerned them.

The Whale Shark

"Our biggest fish," he said, "is the whale shark. Ten to 12 meters but it is not dangerous. The sand shark lives on the bottom and feeds its nourishment from creatures in the sand."

The big specimens are awesome but the ones that appeal to the amateurs are the little fellows of brilliant blue—crimsoo, fuchsia,

"A Letter From Mrs. Sadat

TEL AVIV, Dec. 9 (UPI).—The wife of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has written to an Israeli housewife that "we women and our mothers have to fight for peace and friendship . . . we should be cancelled out of all dictionaries of mankind."

The letter was sent to Ruth Liss of Israfa whose paratrooper son was killed in the 1967 Mideast war.

Mrs. Liss had written to Mrs. Sadat "because I believe that the women of the world have to fight for peace."

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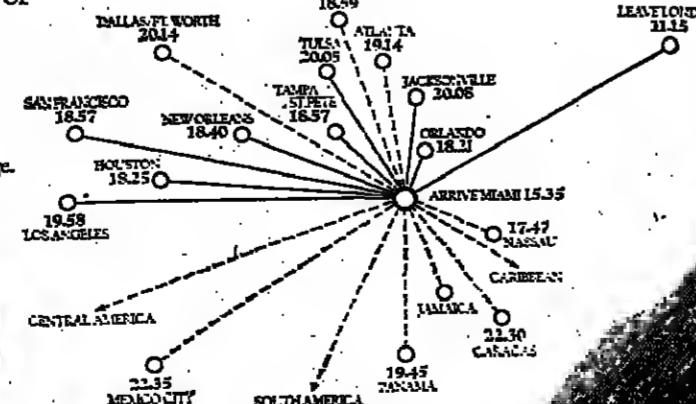
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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

1974 Stocks and Div in \$										1974 Stocks and Div in \$										1974 Stocks and Div in \$									
High. Low		P/E 100s		Sis. 2 p.m. pres.		High. Low		P/E 100s		Sis. 3 p.m. pres.		High. Low		P/E 100s		Sis. 2 p.m. pres.		High. Low		P/E 100s		Sis. 3 p.m. pres.							
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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

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Currency Rates

December 5, 19

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the values of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	5	2	D31	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dansk
Amsterdam	2.5515	5.8580	103.86*	58.65*	38.64*	—	6.88*	96.56*	41.6
Brussels (c)	37.025	86.45	15.0425	6.1235	5.610*	14.497	—	14.0578	6.4715
Frankfort	2.4645	5.7585	—	54.02*	3.737x	76.48*	5.663*	93.52*	41.2
London (x)	3.33695	—	5.7534	18.5840	1.544	5.56375	86.50	6.175	13.957
Milan	681.10	1542.80	268.35	145.03	—	339.03	17.8440	290.78	114.6
Paris	4.5325	10.6475	155.350*	—	3.89873x	178.375*	12.3225*	172.700*	72.35
Zurich	2.6315	6.1471	108.86*	57.79*	0.3981*	103.09*	7.11*	—	45*

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NFL Chargers, 49ers, Raiders Are Winners

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Rookie quarterback Jesse Freitas's passing to rookie wide receiver Harrison Davis rallied the San Diego Chargers with two touchdowns in the fourth quarter yes-

terday for a 28-21 victory over the Chicago Bears.

Trailing 21-14 entering the final period, Freitas hit Davis, who once played quarterback at the University of Virginia, with a 43-

yard touchdown pass to tie the game at 21-21 with 10:24 remaining.

Linebacker Carl Gersbach then

intercepted Bear quarterback

Bobby Douglass's pass on the

Chicago 47 and Freitas moved his

team to the winning score in

seven plays.

Freitas completed nine of 19 passes for 157 yards. Don Woods became the seventh first-year man in NFL history to surpass 1,000 yards with 76 yards on 26 carries for a 1,057-yard total.

49ers 7, Packers 6

At San Francisco, the 49ers, aided by a controversial pass-interference call against Green Bay's Ken Ellis, drove for a fourth-period touchdown that beat the Packers, 7-6.

Veteran Norm Snead was at

quarterback for the 49ers and the 71-yard touchdown drive that also ended with a Packer protest.

Rookie running back Del Williams

scored on a two-yard run but

Green Bay players contend that

he was short of the goal line.

The touchdown, breaking a

seven-period scoring drought for

San Francisco, came with 9:23

left in the game, and Bruce Goe-

set kicked the extra point.

The key play on the drive was

a third-down pass from midfield

that Snead aimed deep to Gene Washington near the left sideline.

Cornerback Ellis, behind Wash-

ington, was charged with pushing

the receiver after the pass fell

incomplete.

Raiders 7, Chiefs 6

At Kansas City, Daryle Lamon-

ica—spurred by Jimmy Warren's 34-yard interception return—hit Cliff Branch with a 10-yard pass that gave Oakland a victory over the Chiefs, 7-6.

George Blanda kicked the extra

point after missing a 35-yard

field goal a moment earlier.

Lamontica's toss, one of his rare

completions in this bitter battle

of old pros, came with 10 minutes

16 seconds left in the fourth

quarter after Warren picked off

Len Dawson's pass and raced

down the sideline to the Kansas

City 10.

Green Bay's MacArthur

Lane picks up

a yard up

the middle

by going over

the backs of

San Francisco's

Tommy Hart

and Bill Bell

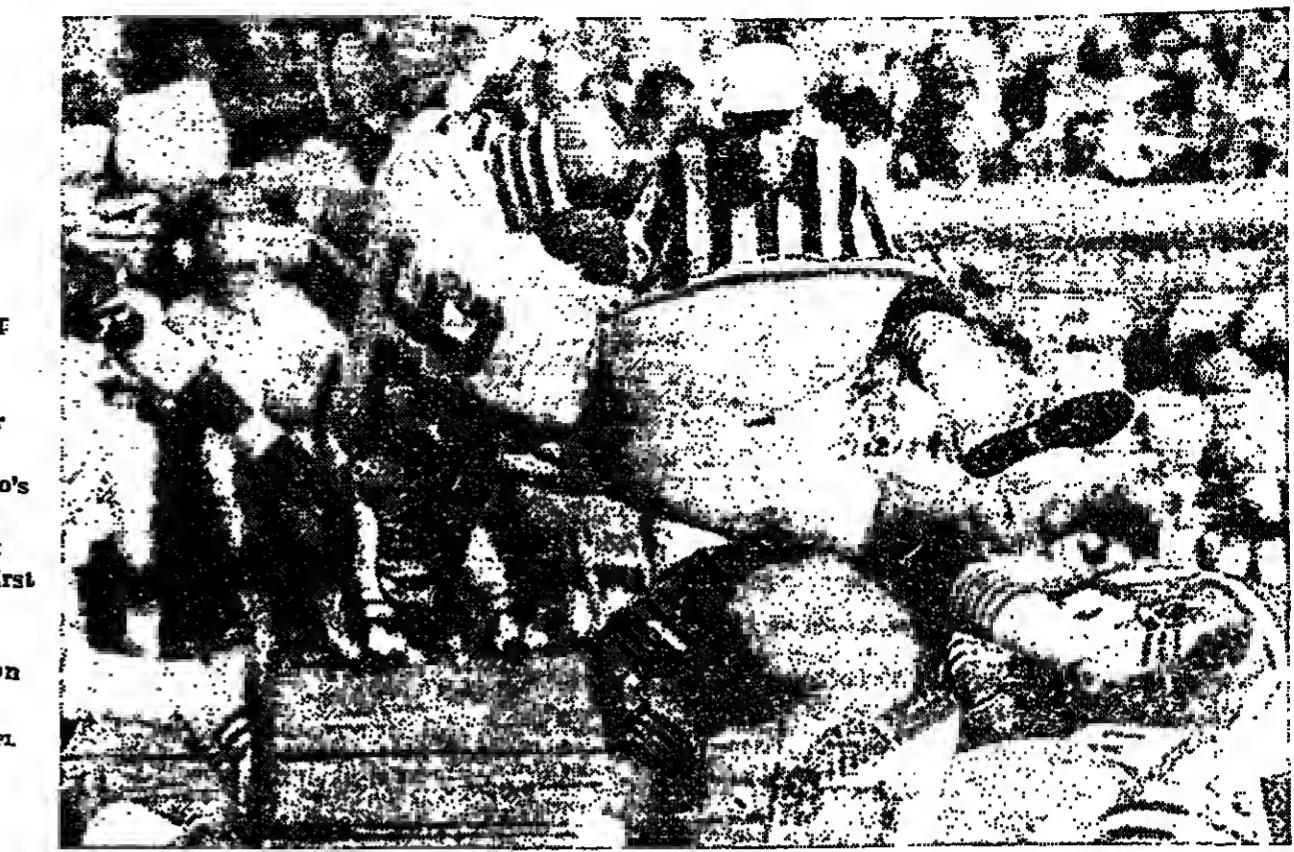
during the first

quarter of

their game.

The 49ers won

it, 7-6.



Flaws in Baseball's 'Spectacular Breakthrough'

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (NYT)—After the first shock of hearing that he had been traded to the Phillies, Tug McGraw had second thoughts. He said he really shouldn't have been surprised, because he had pitched for the New York Mets eight seasons and, if he were around much longer, his employers would have to give him a voice in his own future.

The Flams, already NFC West

champions, are favored by three

points in the contest at the

Coliseum.

A Washington victory would

put the Redskins in a tie with

St. Louis, which was upset by

New Orleans 14-0 yesterday, for

first place in the NFC East.

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